PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Generally fair; slightly cooler.

To those

Who wear fine clothes

The WHEN offers an unparalleled inducement. Here it is:

Choice of any Man's suit in fine Cassimeres, Cheviots or fancy Worsted Cassimeres—light weights or light colors-at

\$15.75.

This includes Cutaways, Sacks and Prince Alberts, and means choice of \$20, \$22, \$25, \$28 and \$30 Suits. Everything goes. The WHEN never hides anything away in the basement.

The New York Store. [Established 1853.]

& The New York Store. [Established 1853.]

HOUSEFURNISHING

These departments will be disturbed probably more than any others by our enlargement. For other items in our greatest of great sales see Page 13 of to-day's Journal.

bothered us a little. Didn't price.

want to move them into the Only four fine Japanese with silk brocatelle, and now we're going to sell them & at \$2.48. That is about Tricycles go at half price; what the bare material cost, \$ \$7 size, \$3.50; \$11.50 size without any charge for \$\$5.75. making—the men had nothing else to do at this season -handling, delivery, or selling. The usual price in any furniture store would be \$7 coal filled Refrigerator for or \$7.50. There are only \$11.87; \$24.25 size \$16.98. about fifty ready for sale on \$ 12 quart Galvanized \$ Monday, so we have to Chamber Pails, 23c each. limit the number sold to One-pound can ready each buyer to one—ordinarily we would be glad to Only a few Japanese buy them at a much higher Bamboo Porch Curtains left, price than we ask you for the sell them to dealers. The frames are solid walnut and &

Carpets, Third Floor.

grains at 49c a yard, re-\$\$1.25. duced from 75c.

from 30e to 121e.

25c a yard, worth 40c. Upholstery, Third Floor.

Fine Felt Table Covers, & price. handsomely embroidered in tinsel, pinked edge, five dif- \$\$2 each; regular price \$5. ferent colors, at 98c each, reduced from \$1.40; only one Splasher, 5c.

to a customer. There are just fifteen short & Napkin Rings, 15c. embroidered lengths of

A big lot of parlor chair Swiss Muslins for curtains.

A big lot of parlor chair They will be closed out at the frames in our work room one-third off of the regular that have been a little. Didn't one-third off of the regular that have been a little.

new building. A happy Screens, all about five feet thought led us to make high, original price \$12, now them up—covered them \$5, very slightly damaged.

All sizes of Children's

Palm Lunch Baskets half price; a 70c basket for 35c,

A \$16.50 Hardwood Char-

\$1.50 kind, 6x8 feet, go at \$1.00 \$2.00 kind, 8x8 feet, go at \$1.50 \$2.50 kind, 8x10 feet go at \$1.75 Straw Porch Seats, 6c &

Decorated Initial Table All-wool, extra super In- & Tumblers 60c a dozen, worth &

Vienna China Gold Band Cottage Carpets, reduced Fruit Saucers, 89c per doz.; R regular price \$1.50.

Union Ingrain Carpets at & A large stock of J. & G. Meaken Dinner wear, at Sone-third off the regular

> Two 56-piece Tea Sets at 18c Japanese Bamboo

> World's Fair Souvenir

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

FAMOUS FRAUD CASE.

The Alleged William Newby Found Guilty by the Jury in Nineteen Minutes.

SPRINGFIELD, 111., July 22 .- As a result of the verdict in the celebrated Newby pension fraud case, this afternoon, United States District Attorney Shutt and Special Pension Examiner McBride narrowly escaped being assaulted by a mob of the defendant's sympathizers. After being out nineteen minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty as charged, and the bitter feeling which has been bred by recriminations during the trial was given full play. As soon as the verdict was announced in the court room loud murmurs were heard from the seats occupied by Benton's partisans. A short time afterward, as the people were walking out of the room, threats were made against Shutt and Me-Bride. Before the mob could do any harm the prosecutors reached safe quarters.

This ends for the time being one of the most noted pension-fraud cases ever tried in the West. Two years ago the prisoner, who was confined in an almshouse in White county, this State, announced that he was William Newby, who had, since the battle of Shiloh, been mourned as dead, and for whose demise a wife had been drawing a pension. Newby, or rather Benton, as he is declared to be by to-day's verdiet, went to the Newby home, and was recognized by several persons, including Mrs. Newby, as the long-lost husband. Some der the name of Newby, and an investigation was immediately set on foot, which aroused grave doubts that the man was not Newby. Benton was indicted on three little surprise.

charges, that of making a false affidavit to a pension claim, presenting a false petition claim and perjury. The trial has been on for some weeks, and evidence was adduced showing that Benton was Newby. and vice versa, but the preponderance was against his claims. The attorneys for the defendant will move for a new trial next

IN FRONT OF THE WHEELS.

Miss Belle Day, a Charleston (III.) School Teacher, Commi's Suicide.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHARLESTON, Ill., July 22.-The westbound mail train on the Big Four killed a woman to-day a mile east of this city. Her name was Miss Beile Day. A coroner's inquest developed the fact that she was demented, and had deliberately gone out to meet the train, and at its approach threw herself in front of the engine. Her body was terribly mutilated. She had been a teacher in the public schools the past year and was well and favorably known.

Throwing Up the Sponge. WASHINGTON, July 22.-Private letters seceived here from Paris state that Senator John T. Morgan, one of the Behring sea arbitrators, will sail for home Aug. 5. He the opening of Congress, but will be pre- him?" vented by private business from so doing. All the other American members and the counsel have gone. The general impression prevails that the United States' case is not as strong as it should have been, and a report in favor of England will cause but

CHARLES W. DE PAUW FAILS

Assignment at New Albany Yesterday, with Liabilities of \$800,000.

Mr. DePauw and the New Albany Rail Mill Company Execute Deeds for Over a Million to the Union Trust Company as Assignee.

It Is Claimed the Vast DePauw Interests in the State Are Unscathed.

Kentucky National Bank with \$1,000,000 Capital Closed, Together with Two Big Milwantee Banks-Other Suspensions.

NEARLY A MILLION INVOLVED.

Eastern Creditors Close In and Force C. W. DePauw to the Wall.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ALBANY, Ind., Joly 22.-Charles W. DePauw and the New Albany Rail Mills Company made assignments this afternoon for the benefit of creditors. The causes leading to the assignments were the failure of the Premier steel works at Indianapolis several months ago, Mr. DePauw holding 6,450 shares of stock in this concern. The deed includes Mr. DePauw's residence in Orange county, undivided one-fourth of all property in Floyd county, held by the Washington C. DePauw estate; the New Albany rail mill and American foundry, with all fixtures and machinery; one-half interest in thirteen lots in Durango. Col., and one-eighth interest in land known as Andy Shore tract in LaPlata county, Colorado. He also conveys to the Union Trust Company, of Indianapolis, which is made assignee, all his personal property, which includes his undivided interest and share in and of the estate of W. C. DePauw, deceased, as legatee under his will, subject, however, to mortgages executed by C. W. DePauw to the New Albany National Bank, First National Bank, Merchants' National Bank, and S. A. Culbertson, all of New Albany. The personal property includes five hundred shares in the DePauw Glass Company, 1,900 shares in the W. C. DePauw Glass Company, collateral held by New Albany National Bank, \$25,000; by Borris Brothers, \$30,000; by the First National Bank, \$40,000. Also 503 shares in New Albany rail mill and five hundred shares in New Albany woolen mills; collateral held by Merchants' National Bank, three hundred shares Ohio Falls iron works; collateral held by Mrs. F. L. DePauw, as trustee, \$15,000 DePauw plate-glass works bonds; collateral held by Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, \$21,000 DePauw plate-glass works bonds; collateral held by J. W. Ray, \$10,000 DePauw glass works bonds; collateral held by S. A. Culbertson, \$10,000 DePauw plate-glass works bonds; collateral held by Merchants' National Bank, 1,100 shares in the Snow-storm Mining Company, \$8,750 in Heels storm Mining Company, \$8,750 in Heela Mining Company stock; collateral held by Bank of Commerce of Indianapolis, 2,477 shares Alice E. Mining Company stock and 250 shares Middle Tennessee Coal and Land Company; collateral held by J. K. Woodward jr., of this city, forty-three shares of Southern News Company, thirty-six shares Floyd County Fair Association, ten shares Little Falls Improvement Company, 6,450 shares Premier steel works, 172 shares Chicago, Chattanooga & Indiana Southern railway, three-sixteenths interest in Champion Coal Company, of Durango, Col., one-fourth interest in Cora Mining claim, one-fourth interest in Laplata Chief claim, one-half interest in City of Chartiers Company, over interest in Laplata Chief claim, one-half interest in City of Chartiers Company, over \$30,000 of stock in the Bank of Commerce, Indianapolis, held as collateral, 150 shares Second National Bank of Louisville; collateral held by Mrs. C. W. DePauw, ninety shares bank of Commerce of Louisville; collateral held by the Bank of Kentucky. twenty shares New Albany National Bank and ten shares Merchants' National Bank. A few minutes later another deed of assignment covering the New Albany Rail signment covering the New Albany Rail
Mills Company was filed. The officers are
Charles W. DePauw president, N. T. De
Pauw vice president, Albert Trinler manager. The deed included real estate in
Madison county and also five lots in the
town of Alexandria, Ind. The Union Trust

Company of Indianapolis is made assignee. The last deed conveys all the machinery used in the rail mill in this city and Alex-The total assets are valued at \$1,000,000, with liabilities of about \$800,000. Mr. De Pauw said after the assignment: "I can say but little regarding the assignment. It is a personal one, and does not in any

shape or form affect the interest of my brother, N. T. DePauw. The failure was caused by the coptingent liabilities on the paper of the Premier Steel Company and the rail mill company, and the financial stringency now prevailing throughout the country. The assets will pay two for one if I am able to realize on the securities. I am unable to give the assets or liabilities, but a statement will be made Tuesday for

Mr. DePauw's individual assignment is a sweeping one, and the man who was worth \$1,000,000 three months ago is now practically penniless. The debts for which Mr. DePauw became hable, for the New Albany rail mill and the Premier steel works, amount to about \$800,000. Of these over \$500,000 worth are indersements for the Premier steel works and the remainder for the New Albany rail mill. The value of these two plants and stocks on hand in ordinary times might be placed at \$2,000,000, the Premier works being worth \$1,500,000, and the rail mill \$500,000. Mr. DePauw includes in his assignment hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable stocks and all personal possessions, down to his shotgun and fishing tackle.

INDIANAPOLIS NOT HURT.

Mr. DePauw's Holdings in the Bank of Commerce Are All Secured.

William Bosson, cashier of the Bank of Commerce, was seen by a Journal reporter yesterday evening just as he was leaving the bank, and asked in regard to the failure and its probable effect on Indianapolis interests. Mr. Bosson said that the assignment was not a surprise to them and had been looked for by the bank for some time. The assignment was brought about by the Newcomb suit in the federal court, and was made for the protection of all creditors and to prevent the preference of one over

"Will the assignment have any effect on the Premier Steel Company?" "That concern is already in the hands of a receiver, and I cannot see what effect it could have on it, except that it will probably prevent the reorganization of the company, which has been talked of for some time past."

"Do you consider Mr. DePanw solvent?" "His estate consists mostly of manufac-turing establishments which are good investments, but if he were compelled to sell them now at forced sale they would not bring very much. Under the good old times which we have had, or perhaps under another administration, these would be all right, and I think Mr. DePauw's estate would amount to from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 more than his indebtedness."

"What is DePauw's connection with the Bank of Commerce?" "He is merely a stockholder, having in-herited his father's stock in the bank." "What is the amount of stock held by

"About \$38,000, which was pledged as collateral security to the bank at the time of the Premier Steel Company's troubles." "Will the assignment affect the bank in

in the Louisville banks. He had no de-posits with us. The bank is in no way in-volved by the assignment." At the time of the appointment of the receiver for the Premier Steel Company, which was made on the application of Charles DePauw, he was compelled to se-Charles DePauw, he was compelled to secure most of his paper and the assignment will hardly affect Indianapolis creditors, who are few. The assignment was primarily caused by the inclination of Eastern creditors to push their claims to judgment. The DePauw estate owns in this city the building where the Bank of Commerce is situated, a piece of property on Massachusetts avenue and the property on Kentucky avenue adioining the river and other small pieces of property. None of this property, however, has been partitioned and is still held by the estate.

KENTUCKY NATIONAL GONE UP.

The Bank Was Weak, and Its Failure No Surprise in Louisville, Louisville, Ky., July 22.-The Kentucky National Bank, with a capital of \$1,-000,000, has suspended payment. No statement yet. There is no excitement, and other banks are regarded all right. It is thought the bank will able to resume business in short time. It has been carrying an immense amount of paper which, although

gild-edge could not be realized on. The last statement of the bank, made last week, is as follows:

Loans and discounts........\$1,719,966.52 Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 21,639.95 United States bonds to secure cir-

United States bonds to secure de-	50,000.00
posits	300,000.00
Merchandise	50,213.60
Stocks, securities, etc	49,288.88
Due from approved recents	27,200.00
Due from approved reserve agents	37,622.37
Due from other national banks	37,011.85
Due from State banks and bankers Banking house, furniture and fix-	62,819.20 182,737.66
Other real estate and mortgages	
owned	68,614.28
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,2429.50
Premium on United States bonds.	50,000.00
Checks and other cash items	6,121.51
Exchanges for clearing house	4,435.72
Bills of other banks Fractional paper currency, nickels	1,786.00
and cents	1,294.71
Specie	11,173.26
Legal tender	73,302.00
Treasurer (5 per cent. of circula-	2,250,00
Total\$	2,742,624.01
Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in \$	1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	108,500.00
Undivided profits	39,352.96
National bank notes outstanding.	45,000.00
Dividends unpaid	120.00
Individual deposits subject to	311,695.33
Demand certificates of deposit	250,00
Time certificates of deposit	159,088.06
Cashler's checks outstanding	15,075.09
United States deposits	
United States deposits Deposits of United States disburs-	191,731.83
ing officers	138,268.17
Due to other national banks	318,814.61
Due to State banks and bankers	251,009.18

Bills payable...... 37,500.0 The bank was the government depository and the government has a large sum on deposit, which is amply protected by United States bonds. President Fetter said he had full confidence in the solvency of the bank and believed that business would be be made by one of the national bank excontroller Eckels. The Kentucky National Bank was organ-ized in December, 1878, the late Bland Ballard, judge of the United States Court, being its first president. The capital stock was originally \$400,000, but it was increased to \$1,500,000. This increase was made in 1874 and the stock has since remained at these figures. It is thought that a run on any of the other banks is hardly probable and if it does come they are prepared to meet all demands made on them.

Notes and bills rediscounted.....

Closed After Being Open Four Minutes, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 22.-The State National Bank closed this morning after opening four minutes. The notice on the door says: "This bank has closed for liquidation. Depositors will be paid in full." Liabilities and assets not known outside. The bank has long been known to be the weakest in the city. Yesterday, when \$20,000 in deposits were withdrawn, it was more than it could stand. A meeting of the directors was held last night. An offer of \$60,000 to pay depositors, should a run occur to-day, was made by other banks. The offer was not accepted, however. When it opened for business, this morning, a run was precipitated, and the bank closed. Stockholders will receive 85 cents on the dollar It is feared that the closing of the State National will cause a panie in Knoxville financial circles which have heretofore been considered very strong. A run was made on the City National Bank, which is just opposite the State, but here depositors were paid in full.

MILWAUKEE'S PANIC.

Two Banks Forced to the Wall and Runs

Started on All the Rest. MILWAUKEE, July 22.-The Milwankee National Bank failed to open its doors this morning and the South Side Savings Bank failed at 10:80 o'clock. Judge Noyes, president of the Milwaukee National Bank, has given out the following statement for publication. "This bank I consider perfectly solvent. It has \$500,000 assets above liabilities. In ordinary times it would pay all depositors in full in three months, leaving a surplus of 200 cents on the dollar for distribution among etockholders. The reason for closing to-day is the one that has been so much repeated in the last six days that the public know it without being told. The shrinkage and withdrawal of deposits and the inability of customers to meet their obligations to the bank led the directors to the conclusion that it is for the best interest of all concerned to close the doors at this time. Fortunately depositors in this bank are such that no one will be seriously injured by delay in obtaining their money. A meeting of the stockholders will doubtless be called soon to vote on the question of a resumption of business or of going into voluntary liquidation. The Controller of the Currency has been notified of the situation." The report of the condition of the Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin, made at the close of business, July 12, 1898, 18 as follows: Resources-Loans and discounts, \$1,464,-

341.78; overdrafts secured and unsecured \$2,807; United States bouds to secure circulation, \$100,000; stocks, securities, etc., \$10,000; due from approved reserve agents, \$157,963.16; due from other national banks, \$18,141.46; due from State banks and bankers, \$12,105.42; banking houses, \$75,000; premiums on United States bonds, \$4,250; exchanges for clearing house, \$21,240.13; bills of other banks, \$1,211; fractional paper currency, nickels and cents, \$125.81; specie, \$32,700; legal tender cents, \$125.81; specie, \$32,700; legal tender notes, \$58,000; redemption fund with United States treasury (5 per cent. of circulation), \$4,500; due from United States treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund, \$3,000. Total, \$1,965,385.76.

Liabilities-Capital stock paid in, \$250,000; surplus funds, \$250,000; undivided profits, \$99,-439.32; national bank notes outstanding, \$89. 250; individual deposits subject to check, \$413, 836.52; demand certificates of deposit, \$310, 361.55; due to other national banks, \$106,104.24; due to State banks and bankers, \$90,972.62; notes and bills rediscounted, \$230,798.11; liabilities, other than those above stated, \$125,000. Total, \$1,965.385.76.

George H. Noves was president of the bank, J. McClure cashier and George H. Noyes and J. H. and J. D. Inbusch directors. The South Side Savings Bank opened at 10:30 o'clock. The report of the bank, made on the first Wednesday of this month, 18 as follows:

Resources-Loans and discounts, \$781,325.40; due from brokers on call loans, \$65,000; over-drafts, \$3,948.50; United States and other bonds on hand, \$15,000; banking house and fixtures, \$7,474.02; due from banks and bankers, \$57,916.38; cash items, nickels and pennies, \$735.21; checks on clearing house, \$40,825.73; "No. Mr. DePauw was simply a stock-holder, and carried his individual accounts profits, \$12,500; due depositors on demand.

\$286,012.46; due creditors on time, \$735,452; due others not included under above holdings, \$25,000; total, \$1,158,965.17.

G. C. Trumpff was president of the Southside Savings Bank and J. B. Koetting cashier. Runs which started on all the cashier. Runs which started on all the banks early in the day were still in progress this afternoon. The crowds at several of the banks had increased in consequence of the spread of the news that the Southside Savings Bank and Milwaukee National Bank had failed. The run on the Merchants' Exchange Bank was probably the heaviest, but the crowd at the Second Ward Bank was not so large. The Merchants' Exchange Bank paid out money freely, and its officers said they were confident they would be able to meet every demand. The depositors in the Second Ward Bank are mainly German working people, who seemed to have become panic-stricken, despite the to have become panic-stricken, despite the fact that the bank is backed by wealthy brewers, who have given a personal guarantee for everything in the bank. The air was full of rumors of failures and impending failures in mercantile circles, up to noon no suspensions had occurred. President Trumpff, of the South-side Savings Bank, said depositors had been making very large withdrawals during the past month, while collections had been impossible. The officials and directors decided that they could do business no longer under the circumstances and concluded that in the interests of the patrons and themselves it would be of the patrons and themselves it would be better to suspend without further de-lay. While they hope to be able to resume after the storm has blown over, they are not able to state anything definite. The closing of the Milwaukee National Bank was a sur-prise even to some of the stockholders. J. M. Pereles, who owns a block of the stock, says there is no reason why the bank should have closed except that the officers

the bank's suspension, and walked out French, who now occupy the entire group The run on the Merchants' Exchange Bank began subsiding later in consequence of the posting of a guarantee signed by Charles Pfister, the Vogels, John Black, Julius Gall and other wealthy stockholders. A repetition of the guarantee, made at the time of the Plankinton Bank tailure, by Captain Pabst and other brewers,

will doubtless be made at the Second-ward Savings Bank. Bernard and Jacob Gross, comprising the firm of Gross Brothers, soap manufacturers, have confessed judgment in the sum of \$21,014, on notes made April 30, 1892, and May 18, 1892, in favor of Leopold Gross.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURES.

ince January They Amount to Nearly Two Hundred Against Fifty Last Year. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Since the 1st of January nearly two hundred national States against less than fifty during the same period last year. Of the failures this year, five have been United States depos-Bank, of Atlanta, Ga.; People's National Bank, of Denver, Col.; German National Bank, of Denver, Col., and the Kentucky National Bank, of Louisville, Ky. This latter bank, which closed its doors to-day, had by the last report received \$330,000 of United States funds. The government, however, will not lose anything by these failures, as each national bank, that is a government depository, has to deposit United States bonds to the amount of government money it is allowed to carry.
These bonds, in case of the failure of the bank, are sold for the account on the government, and, as United States bonds are at a premium in the financial market, there is never any difficulty in realizing. This afternoon Controller Eckels ordered bank examiners to take charge of the failed banks as follows: Escott, at Louisville, Ky.; Plumler, at Knoxville, Tenn.; Sawyer, at Russell, Kan.; Stone, at Vernon, Tex.; Lynch, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Other Famures. WASHINGTON, July 22 .- In addition to the heavy failure of the government depository at Louisville, three other failures of national banks were reported to Controller Eckels this morning; the failures occurring in sections widely apart. The failed banks are: State National Bank, of Vernon, Tex., with capital stock of \$100,-000; First National Bank, of Vernon, Tex., with capital stock of \$80,000, and the State National Bank, of Knoxville, Tenn., with capital stock of \$100,000. All these banks are small institutions, the deposits in each being in the neighborhood of \$100,000. resume in a short time. The Controller has appointed William A. Rice receiver of the Puget Sound National Bank of Everett, Wash., and Mr. George B. Hoffman receiver of the Bozeman National Bank,

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 22. — Edward Lunkens, superintendent of the Oxford Iron and Nail Company, was instructed to close the rolling mills and iron mines belonging to that company pending the settlement of the affairs by a receiver. The cause of the failure, as explained by the president, is the dullness of the iron market and the financial stringency of the country. To-night the pumps are being removed from the mines and the machinery is being dismantled by order of the directors. By the existing state of affairs 350 men are thrown out of employment without any hope for relief. Liabilities, \$225,-000; assets, \$150,000.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A report of the condition of the Archer and Pancoast Manufacturing Company, gas fixtures, shows total liabilities of \$1,109,453; total nominal assets are \$1,570,666; actual assets approxımated, \$1.141,619.

CORBETT SETTLES IT.

He Stands by His Coney Island Club Agreement and Won't Fight at Roby.

NEW YORK, July 22.-The Advertiser tomorrow will print the following telegram from James J. Corbett, received to-day:

"When William A. Brady, as my representative, told Judge Newton that I would stick to the Coney Island Club long as they wanted me, in the Mitchell match, I meant this and I am prepared to stand by that declaration. I consider Mitchell and myself both pledged to contest at Coney island, and I shall insist on the battle taking place there. I do not now limit Newton till Aug. 5 as the time to get Mitchell's signature to the articles signed by me, but will allow him as much time as he pleases. I have signed nothing with the Columbian Club, nor do I propose doing so; and I claim that Newton is doing me a rank injustice when he insinuates unfairness on my part. He has no one to blame but himself for the present condition of affairs. He had my signa-ture long before the Columbian Club was ever heard of. He had also Mitchell's cable promise. Why did he not secure Mitchell's signature? I mean to stand by my signature. I consider myself matched to fight Mitchell at Coney island, and I shall en-tertain no other offers."

Killed by a Blast Explosion. NEW YORK, July 22. - While contractors were blasting rock at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the corner of One-hundred-andas usual this morning, but closed its doors | twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. an explosion sent a huge mass of rock weighing about two tons crashing through the side wall of No. 61 East One-hundredand-twenty-second street, killing two people and seriously injuring three who will probably die. The dead are: Marie Posey, thirty-five years old, and Marie

FIRING ALREADY AT KHONG

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

While Waiting for Siam's Reply French Gunboats Let Out on Mekong Ports.

Sunday Morning Dispatch from Saigon Says Four Strongholds Were Captured and 300 Siamese Killed and 200 Wounded.

England Well Aware of French Motives, but She Is Powerless for Once.

Great Crowd of Excursionists Call on Bismarck and Listen to the Old Man Pour Out His Wrath on the Kaiser's Cabinet.

NO GRACE ALLOWED.

France Holds Siam to the Conditions Out-

lined in the Ultimatum. Paris, July 23 .- A dispatch to the Temps from Saigon says: "A telegram from Strungtreng announces that Captain Villers, commanding the French forces at Khong, opened fire on the Siamese on the morning of the 19th inst. In the course of were afraid to stand a run. A statement a few days ago showed that the bank had assets in excess of liabilities amounting to between \$500,-000 and \$600,000. People who were not posted could not believe that the bank, which was one of the oldest in the city, had failed and scores of people walked into the entrance, read the brief notice announcing the bank's suspension, and walked out. of islands. Only the town of Khong remains to be captured. It is estimated that three hundred Siamese were killed and two hundred were wounded in the last en-

counters." A Bangkok dispatch says that the Stamese government, which is anxiously awaiting advice from Great Britain in regard to the French territorial claims, has been informed by Lord Rosebery that the British government must first receive Lord Dufferin's report on the matter.

Prince Vadhana, the Siamese minister to France, to-day had an interview with M. Develle, the Foreign Minister, and asked that an extension of time be granted to Siam in which to make formal reply to the demands made on her in the French ultibanks have closed their doors in the United | matum. M. Develle informed the Prince that the time granted to the Siamese government for the purpose of replying to the ultimatum was the utmost itories as follows: First National Bank, of
Little Rock, Ark.; Gate City National
did not accede to the demands France would take steps to enforce them as stated in the ultimatum.

1 A. M.—Stam's reply to France's ulti-matum has been handed to M. Pavie. French minister resident in Bangkok, and has been telegraphed to the Siamese legation here. Its terms have rendered necessary another exchange of telegrams between the legation and Bangkok. Therefore the reply will not be given out for several hours.

JOHNNY BULL WORRIED,

He Sees Siam Pie Going Around and Little Chance to Get a Piece. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, July 22.-Siam's answer to

France's ultimatum can hardly be given before Sunday night. Until then, therefore, everybody must await in uncertainty the developments of the final act in the diplomatic drama. The situation, as revealed by the answer, will be discussed exhaustively in the House of Commons on Monday. Several members have given notice of interpellations, and Sir Edward Gray, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, is expected to made a fresh statement as to the government's attitude. If naval operations become necessary before Bangkok the French admiral, Humann will be able to command the dispatch boats Pluvier and Governor Cooper, connected with the National Bank of Commerce, of Denver, Col., had an interview with Controller Eckels this morning as to the bank resuming business. While not assured it is probable that arrangements may be perfected by which the bank can may be perfected by which the bank can ward, and the historic spirit of animosity between the two great nations which border the channel is being revived in its pristine vigor. Not even the Victoria-Camperdown disaster monopolized the attention of the British public as does the diplomatte struggle at Bangkok and Paris, The newspapers are full of leaders, comments, contributed articles and letters concerning British interests in Siam, Although less bitter and belligerent than the French colleagues, the London editors are not less earnest and they take every occasion to emphasize the importance of Great Britain's relations to the Stamese government continuing friendly. Some, notwithstanding the ultra Tories, profess to see ahead a grave crisis in eastern affairs. All Englishmen pronounce France's threatening action to be pure robbery, executed by force of arms. Great Britain's interests in this solemn question are not regarded as merely commercial, aithough the houses engaged in the Siamese trade have raised no small part of the popular protest against France's action. The opinion of high political circles is that more important international matters than England's immediate trade with the East are at stake. Siam has long been regarded as the "buffer" between France and England in the east, and the prospect that this buffer would be mutilated or halved is believed to threaten trouble for the British in Burmah. The territorial claims of France are not limited to the region 150 miles wide end 850 miles long inhabited by tribes which Siam has ruled but nominally and explored only by French travelers. They extend over an enormous piece of territory, and if granted will separate Siam and bring French and British possessions in Asia into immediate conjunction. This Siamese territory which France demands chiefly because she covets it, is one of the most fertile and advanced districts of Siam. The surrender of it to the French would annihilate a large British trade, Neither England nor China is likely to remain passive in case France persists in her endeavors to exact this unpledged pound of

George R. Curron, secretary of the In-dian Office under the last Salisbury administration, and now Conservative member of Parliament for southwest Lancashire, has written an article for the Nineteenth Century and two stinging letters to the Times on the question of French intrusion in Siam. He asks Englishmen if they capnot be made to realize that France's presentation is a blow struck more at England than at Siam. The realization of France's hopes, he says, means the interruption of the entire carrying trade between Bangkok, Singapore and Hong Kong. This trade is 88 per cent. British. It is worth several million pounds annually. If France be allowed to play her game unimpeded, he predicts the trade will be permanently

SPEECH FROM BISMARCK.

crippled.

Exeursionists at Friedrichsruhe. BERLIN, July 22.-More than 1,200 excursionists from Brunswick arrived in Friedrichsrube yesterday afternoon and marched to Prince Bismarck's house. In

Adele Posey, five years old, and Marie
Adele Posey, five years old, her daughter.
The injured are: Reginald Posey, eight
years old, skull fractured; Mattie McAdam,
twenty-six years old, skull fractured, and
Irma C. Posey, aged thirteen, out about opposition as I experienced when I was Minister President of Prussia has not been